

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1808.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

To Men of Genius.

The advertisement of the Board of Commissioners for New York's new municipal building has been before the public for several days. It offers to genius and enterprise an exceptional opportunity.

The chance to design the new City Hall and to superintend its construction is thrown open to competition under absolutely equitable conditions. Any American architect may enter his plans, specifications, and estimates for the structure which is to be the crowning glory of the secular architecture of this metropolis. The method of award is that which should be adopted in the case of every public building of monumental character and importance. The prize goes to the best design, and until the matter has been decided by a jury consisting both of municipal and of architectural experts, the name of the successful competitor will remain within its sealed envelope. Young genius and established fame are on precisely the same terms in this competition.

Premiums of \$2,000 each go to the five architects whose designs for the new City Hall come next in merit to that which shall be finally selected. The author of the accepted plan will be appointed as architect of the building, with compensation by percentage on the cost of construction: On the first \$1,000,000 of cost....... 5 per cent

On the cost beyond \$2,000,000...... 3 per cent If the City Hall costs \$5,000,000, the architect's commissions will amount to \$180,000. If it costs \$6,000,000, he will get \$210,000. If the city should invest \$10,000,000 in its great new municipal building, the successful competitor would receive \$330,000.

..... 4 per cent

On the second \$1,000,000

Beyond this the Commissioners' advertisement holds out to this noble profession of makers the highest reward that the ambition of the artist can desire, the glory of great achievement and of lasting fame. May the best man win!

The Affair at Mollendo.

Secretary GRESHAM has been fortunate enough to score a success within the first six weeks of his service at the head of the Department of State.

Peru has promised full reparation for the recent attack upon our consular agency at Mollendo, and as an earnest of her purpose has already removed from office the subprefect of the department in which the assault occurred. Minister Hicks, in reporting the affair, spoke of the person who had been wounded as an acting consular agent; and, since Mr. GRIFFITH is our accredited representative at Mollendo, a native of Peru may have been in temporary charge of the consulate during the outbreak of mob violence. But Mr. GRESHAM's demand for reparation was based on the offence committed against the Government as well as on the injury to person and property.

Prompt as that demand was, the response of Peru has been equally quick and unequivocal. She has expressed her regret for the occurrence, so that the apology due to the Government is practically complete, and the proper amount of indemnity can easily be settled. This little incident. sprung upon the new State Department and rapidly disposed of, may have an indirect influence much beyond its intrinsic importance, as a practical experience of the value of courteous frankness and vigor in dealing with foreign nations.

Mr. Chamberlain on the Home Rule Bill.

Of all the Liberals who deserted Mr. GLADSTONE in 1886, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBER-LAIN is recognized, even by the British Radias the ablest debater and the strongest personality. He has had ample time since the first reading of the new home rule measure to scrutinize it and detect the objectionable features, if any such exist. When, therefore, he arose on Monday in the House of Commons to oppose the second reading of the bill, there was an unusually full attendance of members, for it was felt that the case of the Unionists must stand or fall according to the effectiveness of his exposition. They who heard him must have realsed that the Unionists had abandoned the hope of defeating Mr. GLADSTONE in the lower House of Parliament, for all sections of the Ministerial party, including even the Parcellites, concurred in denouncing any further waste of time and in demanding

an immediate division.

It is obvious that, if a Liberal Unionist like Mr. Chamberlain believed it to be possible to beat the home rule measure in the usent House of Commons, he would recur to the tactics which proved successful seven years ago. He would single out for repro-tation certain features of the bill, and he ould appeal to what he believed to be the prejudices or misgivings of some section of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers. In 1886 he said, in the speech disclosing his intention to desert his leader, that he would rote for the bill then before the House, provided it were made to include a provion for the retention of Irish members at Westminster, and provided it were comtely dissociated from the Land bill, whose proposal to advance large sums from the imperial exchequer to convert Irish tenants into landowners he could not acept. These objections had weight with any Liberals who had always rearded Mr. CHAMBERLAIN AS ODE heir prost progressive colleagues, and who had faith in his sincerity. Why does he not esort to the same tactics at this juncture? It certainly is not because a man of his inuity could not discern some detail of the new scheme to which a plausible exception might be taken. It is partly bese he knows that the Liberals have lost all faith in his honesty of purpose, but mainly because every section and subsection of the Gladstonian party has been secretly sounded and its determination to cleave to the Prime Minister has been found annistakable. The group of Radicals who follow Mr. LABOUCHERE have decided to waive their objection to the retention of Irish members at St. Stephen's; and Mr. WILLIAM REDMOND, speaking on Monday, made it plain that the conduct of the Orangemen in Ulster had decided the Parlites to accept the Home Rule bill.

Having, therefore, no hope of effecting anything by a searching criticism of the details of the measure, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN confined himself to saying that the bill, if ed, would settle nothing, and that in advocating it the leading Ministers were guilty of inconsistency. Would the Nationslist memters agree, he asked, to accept the lill ce a finality? The question is absurd upon its face. No written constitution professes to be a finality, but itself movides

chinery for revision was cumbrous, because, owing to the exclusion of Irish members from St. Stephen's, an amendment of the original measure would require the assent of both the Imperial and Dublin Parliaments. Now, however, that Ireland is to remain represented at Westminster, the Home Rule act, should it appear defective in any feature, can be amended by the same body that framed it. The possibility that every act may need amendment is contemplated by all rational legislators, but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S question elicited from Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY the reply that, outside of the financial clauses, which he trusted would be changed in committee, the Irish party, so far as they could then foresee, were prepared to accept the bill as an honest and

final settlement of the home rule question. Of course, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN found it easy to show some glaring inconsistencies between the present position of Mr. GLAD-STONE, SIT WILLIAM HABCOURT, Mr. JAMES BRYCE, and Mr. GEORGE TREVELYAN, and their declarations on former occasions, especially during the period from 1880 to 1885. No doubt, all four of them upheld coercion then, and denounce it now. It is equally certain that they once repudiated the home rule doctrines which to-day they cordially accept. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN Is too experienced a debater to expect to change a vote by the taunt of inconsistency, especially since it comes with an ill grace from him. It was he who forced Mr. FORSTER to suspend the application of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Coercion act ten years ago, yet there has been no sturdier upholder of Mr. BALFOUR'S system of coercion during the last six years. It was he who refused to swallow the Home Rule bill of 1886 because there was coupled with it a Land Purchase bill; nevertheless he brought himself to vote for Mr. BALFOUR'S Land Purchase bill, which appropriated a vast sum from the imperial treasury to create a peasant proprietary in Ireland. The truth is that the charge of trimming and of doubling back in the mouth of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN provokes only laughter. The difference between him and Mr. GLADSTONE.

or retraced his steps. It is, however, to be noted that a careful examination of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech does not disclose a word which would prevent him from supporting another Home Rule bill hereafter, which, as being framed by himself, he could regard as a closer approach to a final settlement.

from the viewpoint of consistency, is that

ever since the disestablishment of the Irish-

Anglican Church, Mr. GLADSTONE has gone

forward in the path of concessions to Ire-

land, whereas Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has halted

Capital Punishment.

Again a bill for the abolition of capital punishment in this State has been passed by the Assembly, and again it has been de feated in the Senate.

When a measure to the same effect was passed by the lower House a few years ago. KEMMLER was awaiting execution by electricity as the first victim of the new method of judicial killing, and in some quarters its passage was absurdly attributed to sinister influences exercised by the electric companies. In others it was treated as a mere freak of the Assembly, indicative of no positive and settled conviction against capital nunishment.

The vote on Monday, and the very intelligent discussion of the measure which preeded it, prove that there is such conviction in the minds of the great majority of the Assembly. The vote was 78 to 30, and the arguments in favor of the bill were all practical and reasonable, and not in any neasure sentimental. They were bused on the easily demonstrable fact that murder. the highest crime of all, is more likely to go unpunished than any minor form of crime, and that consequently the penalty of death does not justify its savage severity by acting as a deterrent from murder. Last year, said Mr. MALBY during the debate, only about one and one-half per cent. of the murderers were executed. The penalty that should be administered with the mos certainty and with absolute equality is actually administered with the least certainty and the most inequality. A pickpocket gets his just deserts from a jury; a murderer stands a good chance of escaping from them, so hard is it to get a jury who will send a man to death.

Putting aside all other considerations this is an argument from experience, which had prevailing influence with the Assembly In voting for the abolition of capital punishment that body voted for a penalty whose infliction would be surer, and more conducive to the ends of justice, and be a more effectual deterrent from murder. As it is the death penalty remains, but experience indicates that the average sentiment of juries is so far opposed to it that practically it gives encouragement to the murderer rather than strikes terror into his heart. The larger consideration is whether the brutalizing example and effect of killing men by law do not stimulate in the community the savage thirst for blood more than they frighten

men from murder. In the Senate the bill was defeated by an even more decisive vote than that by which it was passed in the Assembly, or by 24 to 6. The very preponderance of this present opposition to the abolition of capital punishment suggests, however, that a disagreement between the two Houses so total can not continue indefinitely. The increasing favor shown by the Assembly to the proposition is likely to extend to the Senate.

In all the civilized States of the world capital punishment is either abolished outright or is so rarely administered for the crime of murder that its entire disuse seems to be near at hand. Cold-blooded killing as a public penalty is repugnant to modern civilization.

The Briggs Issue.

As a matter of course, the New York Presbytery has elected delegates to the General Assembly next month, of whom the majority are in favor of Dr. BRIGGS. A presbytery which voted for his acquittal of heresy, could not consistently do otherwise.

The attitude of the New York delegates however, is not likely to be of much consequence so far as concerns the sentiment of the General Assembly toward Dr. BRIGGS and his doctrines. It seems to be a fore gone conclusion that if his case comes up on its merits the great majority of the body will be against him. In the presbyteries generally, elections of delegates are now taking place, and in every instance they turn on the BRIGGS issue, which all hands foresee will be the dominant question be fore the General Assembly.

Indications begin to appear that the friends of Dr. BRIGGS will again resort to their old tactics to prevent a decision of his case on its merits, by putting in a demurrer. In the first place, they will contend that the established order of disciplinary procedure has been violated by taking an appeal directly to the General Assembly instead of going first to the Synod. Not much is expected of that, apparently. Another argument will be that an appeal from

the machinery of amendment. It was an objection to the bill of 1886 that the machinery for register was a processing the state of the s also there is little force, since a question of fundamental doctrine affecting the whole Church cannot reasonably be decided by a single presbytery. Moreover, the Cincinnati Presbytery has decided it the other way by condemning Dr. SMITH. A third objection is that the Committee of Prosecution did not give notice of appeal within the required ten days after the judgment in favor of Dr. BBIGGS. That will hardly stand investigation.

Such efforts of the Bniggs party to shut off the discussion of his case intrinsically must produce an unfavorable impression on both the General Assembly and the public. If they have faith in their principles and courage in their convictions, if they are desirous of defending the truth only, why should not the Briggsites welcome the opportunity of meeting the issue squarely instead of trying to evade it by raising merely technical objections?

It is high time for the General Assembly to decide finally whether belief in the perfection and infallibility of the Bible is an essential article of the Presbyterian faith or a matter of unessential opinion merely. Theologians fight shy of such an issue. They do not like to come up face to face with it; but in this case the skirmishing has continued so long that the battle can be no longer delayed if Presbyterianism is to be saved from the imputation of cowardice.

The Kings County Apportionment Case

By the Apportionment act passed by the Legislature of 1892, Kings county became entitled to be represented in the Assembly by eighteen members. Under that act and the Constitution of the State, the Board of Supervisors were required to meet and divide the county into Assembly districts. each of which should consist of convenient and contiguous territory, equal to the number of members to which the county was entitled. They met accordingly in July of last year, and divided the county into eighteen Assembly districts, which were very unequal, however, in respect to population.

Some of the leading Republicans in Brooklyn were very much dissatisfied with this apportionment, and not unreasonably or unnaturally. They instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the latter part of August, based on the proposition that what the Supervisors had done was no compilauce with the law at all, and they asked that a writ of mandamus issue, commanding the Board to divide the county into Assembly districts which should approximate to equality in the number of inhabitants. At Special Term the case came before

Judge BARTLETT, who denied the application on the ground that the requirement of equality in county apportionments, which was contained in the State Constitution prior to 1874, had been omitted in the constitutional amendments adopted in that year. He said that the alteration thus made in the Constitution seemed to him too significant to overlook, and he did not feel at liberty to disregard it. In September the General Term of the Second Judicial Department, consisting of Presiding Justice BARNARD and Judges PRATT and DYKMAN, affirmed the order refusing the mandamus, on substantially the same ground. In other words, the Supreme Court refused to interfere with the apportionment, for want of power, as the Judges appear to have held, on the part of the judiciary to control in any manner the exercise of an authority which the Constitution vested solely in the Supervisors.

This view has now been pronounced erroneous by the Court of Appeals in the decision in the Kings county apportionment case, which was rendered yesterday. Speaking through Judge PECKHAM, the court declares that, notwithstanding the change of phraseology which was made in the Constitution by the amendments of 1874, all the language on the subject taken together shows that it should be so construed as to require the Board of Supervisors "to divide the Assembly istricts so that they shall contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants." An absolute mathematical division is conceded to be impossible, in view of the requirement of the Constitution that no town shall be divided in making up an Assembly district; but the main duty of the Supervisors is stated to be "to make the division equal as to population, so far as that is attainable." But the court adds:

"We do not intend by this decision to hold that every igifling deviation from equality of population would justify or warrant an application to a court for redress It must be a grave, paipable, and unreasonable deviation from the standard, so that when the facts are prea fair man that very great and wholly unnecessary inc quality had been intentionally provided for."

Tried by this test, the Kings county apportionment is declared to be a nullity. and the Board of Supervisors must proceed to divide the county into Assembly districts, as though they had never attempted to perform that duty. Interesting questions will doubtless arise

of Appeals upon the status of the eighteen gentlemen who have represented Kings county in the Assembly during the present session of the Legislature. There is no reason to apprehend that it will invalidate any of the legislation in which they have participated, nor does it seem probable that they can be, or will be, excluded from continuing to exercise their functions and discharge their duties as Assemblymen. Kings county is unquestionably entitled to eighteen representatives on the floor of the Assembly. That branch of the Legislature is the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and the right of the Kings county men to remain in the Assembly can only be practically denied by the Assembly itself.

The Axe and the Railway Mail Clerks. Our attention is called to the case of the Republican railway mail clerks, whose tenure of office is sheitered by the so-called

fear? Ought their heads to fall under the

axe that once was ADLAI'S? If we are not mistaken, the protection of the civil service rules was extended to this branch of the postal service during Mr. CLEVELAND'S former Administration. At the beginning of Gen. HARRISON'S term, when the axe was in Brother CLARKSON'S hands, the executive order in reference to these railway clerks was suspended between March 4 and May 1, 1889, and about 2,000 Democratic clerks with fine records were removed, and their places were ruth-

lessly filled with Republicans. That was all right. The present Administration has a precedent for suspending again the operation of the civil service rules long enough to enable the handsome and energetic Maxwell, our future Vice-President, to undo the work of CLARKSON. It is

a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. The entire railway mail service includes nearly six thousand persons, with salaries averaging pretty well up to \$1,000; or, let us say, \$5,000,000 a year for this department of public usefulness. At least a majority

of the 6,000 should be Democrate under a ratic Administration. No consider ation of delicacy, no reverence for obsolete principles of civil service reform, should prevent the Hon. GBOVER CLEVELAND, and his active, energetic, and well-selected axeman, from falling upon this CLARESON contingent of interlopers and smiting them

with blade and helve. We may be wrong about the exact figures No matter; the principle is as right and as plain as an ancient pikestaff.

It may have escaped notice that in response to the challenge by THE SUN to name he man with whom the Republicans would think of beating Mr. CLEVELAND, should be run for a third term, the leading Philadelphia Republican newspaper named several, leading off with Robert T. LINCOLN. The list itself was not so remarkable as the omission from it of the name of BENJAMIN HARRISON, who is said to regard himself as the predestined Republican nomines for the next term. The Philadelphia paper goes all over the country for possible candidates, any one of whom would be a respectable nominee: but there no mention of Gen. HARRISON.

We shall have a multitude of visitors here a fortnight hence to see the naval parade. We near of the formation of excursion parties in many parts of this State, and in the New Engand States, and in other States. There will be a good lot of people here from Chicago and other outlying settlements. We shall be pleased to see them all. We shall give them welcome. They will be well treated. They will have a good time. New York is a friendly and a hospitable city, always glad, to meet shake hands with the rest of creation, always anxious to serve them. Come along, then. The city is open. It is truly a city of the soul. a city of the lucky, a city of romantic episodes, with a brain of untold compass and a heart that is boundless. Come, brethren, from all quarters. Come and see us. We esteem you all. The great naval parade will be the theme of your coming years.

Fifteen tons on the Navahoe's keel!

It was all a mistake, consequent upon observation without information. On her trial trip the Navahoe was like a race horse with his hoes on. She was tender for lack of her prescribed ballast, with which now she is said to have straightened herself up nearly to the standard of lighthouses. We wish her luck.

There have been two big distillery fires in Kentucky within a few days. One in Louisville destroyed 10,000 barrels of good whiskey, another at Owensboro destroyed 12,000 barrels. in all, 31,000 barrels, without any one's health being drunk of any one's palate tantalized. will not do. Kentucky whiskey is not made to burn, at least not in that manner, and the Blue Grass State had betterkeep a sharper ere on its distilleries if it expects to retain its whiskey laurels. Watch the distilleries!

By reason of the progress of the fine arts.

and the extension of the popular love of realism and idealism. THE BUN has for some years past been compelled to enrich its pages with illustrative pictures in the best style, pictures of notable persons, of scenes in life or nature. and of all sorts of things and thoughts. We are not surprised that some of the most enterprising preachers of the city are disposed to follow the example thus set by a daily paper, and enliven their sermons with pictures at once appropriate and attractive. On Sun day last, the Rev. Dr. PETER STRYKER of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church preached a sermon, for the text of which he took the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, and, while preaching it, he stood before a screen upon which, as he went along. there appeared illustrations of the various scenes of the creation, from the moment at which light burst forth until the waters were gathered into seas, until the grass and the trees were visible, until the beasts. birds, and fishes came into view, until man himself anpeared in his pride, the lord of the world. On the evening of the same day, the Rev. Dr. WALDO MESSAROS, preaching in the Baptist Church on West Twenty-fifth street, took oc ension to illustrate his discourse with a series of interesting pictures, among which were those of "The Morgue," "The In-sane Hospital," "The Tombs," "The Jews of Baxter Street," and "The Growler Gang," pictures of wee and of warning, true to the life. On the same day the Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. TYNDALL got a stereopticon set up in the Broome Street Tabernacie to illustrate the Biblical account of the wickedness of the Ninevites and Babylonians, and a great variety of pictures were presented to the people as he proceeded with his interesting discourse. In the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church that earnest and talented young convert from Judaism, the Rev. Mr. WARZAWIAE, delivered an illustrated discourse like that which was reported in THE SUN a short time ago, and again he set upon the table a live lamb, a sacrificial knife, some sheets of white paper bearing spots like those of blood, a loaf of uneavened bread, and several other things used in the services of the Jewish Passover. The Illustrations given by the Rev. Mr. WARZAWIAK were far more realistic than those given in any other New York church last Sunday.

There may be other clergymen in New York. besides Dr. STRYKER, Dr. TYNDALL, Dr. MESSAnos, and Mr. WARZAWIAE, who illustrate their Sunday discourses in ways that are novel and peculiar. We have no objection to make to the system. Victures of the right kind are instructive as well as pleasing, and the Scriptures are full of scones which the greatest of as to the effect of this decision of the Court artists have loved to depict. We do not believe, however, that the clergy in general regard with favor the new device.

> Now that an eminent American of the New York type has a place upon the editorial staff of the Pall Mail Gazette of London, that journal should not speak, as it has within a fortnight spoken, of the "Legislature of the United States." and neither should it speak of the "American Parliament." The name and title of the chief legislative body in this country is "the Congress of the United States."

> We take leave to inform the Mohammedans who are landing on our shores that this country is not a province of Turkey, and that the Christians living here have some rights. both natural and acquired. We must remonstrate with the followers of the Prophet up in Worcester who have been raising a shindig. It may be hard for them to exercise toleration toward unbelievers at the time of the spring estival; but we insist that they shall do so.

Mayor Gilboy will doubtless direct one civil service rules. Have they anything to of his watchful assistants to give him notice of the arrival here of those distinguished strangers who are to be welcomed to York in the name of its Government. We have been made aware that at least two foreign ofletals who recently landed here on their way to Chicago have passed unnoticed through the city. There may have been other similar cases.

Mr. Cleveland Never Lays a Heavy Hand

From the Inglato Couries.

In a Washington despatch to Tue Sees is the following assertion: "Mr. Cloveland never omits to lay a heavy and on the man who has not been true to him fre the beginning." This assertion is contrary to the re-corded facts; it is an error of large and conspicuous proportion, and it will not mislead even those who re willing to be misled.

Jones - I am getting very much troubled about these Brown-Never mind, old man; there'll probably be The Great End of Georgia From the Schroske State Journal.
The sunny South will change its tack
Of going to the dogs.
When farmers down there learn the knack
Off colony to the change the colony.

Practical.

DEMOCRACE'S PLEDGE AND DUTY.

Meary Watterson to the Front Again, as Re Was at the Front at Chleage.

From the Courter-Journal of April 7. It was not Mr. Cleveland's career as Mayor of Buffalo nor his service as Governor of New York nor his record as an administrative officer at Washington that made his nomination in 1802 certain and his election sure.

The supreme act which gave Mr. Cleveland his support among the people was his tariff message of 1887. If it defeated him in 1888, which we deny, it nominated and elected him

That message bristles with free trade declarations, such for instance as this:

These laws (t. r., tariff laws), as their primary an plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum

Concerning the effect of the tariff on wages Mr. Cleveland said:

The laborer receives at the deak of his employer his wages and before he reaches home is obliged in a pur-chase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in payment of the increase in persection of many days of toil.

These expressions and such as these more than five years ago aroused throughout the country an admiration which the President had no opportunity to justify during the next four years.

The Mills bill was a tentative measure; it was the modification of an iniquity; it was in no sense an attempt to uproot that iniquity.

In 1892 the Democratic platform was concise, clear, and defiant. The party realized that the time for apologies and explanations had ceased. It determined to appeal to the country on an issue so clear cut that no man, though a fool, need err therein. Hence this plank in the platform:

WE DECLARE IT TO BE A PUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF WIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY THAT THE PERSON GOVERNMENT WAS NO CONSTITUTIONAL FOWER TO IMPOSE AND COLLECT TARIFF DUTIES EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSE OF BATENCE ONLY, AND WE DEMAND THAT THE COLLECTION OF SUCH TAXES SHALL BE LIN TED TO THE NECESSITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT WHEN HORIZON LY AND ECONOMICALLY ADMINISTRACED.

On this platform it placed Mr. Grover Cleveland. In his Madison square speech Mr. Cleveland took ground that was an advance on his tariff message. "We insist." said he. "that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its objects and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and incomes of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek, through the aid of unequal tariff laws, to gain unnecessary and unreasonable aivantages at the expense of their fellows."

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland declared that revenue was the only possible excuse for a taxation on imports, and the theory of a tariff for protection is, he said. "directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preëminently proud."

In such expressions as these no man can find a double meaning.

Mr. Cleveland is no more his own platform than he is his own party. He stands where his party placed him, on a free-trade platform, and his public utterances are in perfect accord. with the principles of an enlightened and a disenthralled Democracy.

Now the party approaches the time when it must put its creed into deeds. It has control of the Executive and Legislative departments. It must provide an enormous revenue. It must devise a new system of taxation. It must substitute revenue for protective duties, and relieve the taxpayers of all tribute to those organizations which have usurped the power of government and have plundered the people without compassion or remorse.

That the party will be as bold in action as in utterance we do not doubt. The time for compromise has passed.

Every duty laid must be for revenue only. and where revenue begins, protection ends.

Cleveland and the Kicking Scantors.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Certain Democratic Senators thought Mr. Cleveland did not know what he was doing when he sent the name of Mr. Ottena Eckles to the Senate for Comptroller of the Curroney. Assuming that the Illinois gentleman was intended for some other office. Comptroller of the Treasury, most likely, and having ascertained that, in their judgment, he was not a proper person for Comptroller of the Currency, they deputed one of their number to wait on the President to make known to him that Mr. Eckles's confirmation could not be expected. Mr. Cleveland listened, but said little or

nothing. After a few days. Mr. Eckles's name not having been withdrawn, the same intimation was repeated to Mr. Cleveland, with the further suggestion that he might think it best to send in another nomination. This time Mr. Cleveland spoke up, saying, with characteristic forcibleness, that the nomination of the Illinois gentleman was no mistake: that the only mistake in the case was made by the Senators, who, if they did not like it, they might reject it. He had done what he thought was best; they could do the same in any manper that suited them, and he would wish them good day.

In various ways and on more various occasions Mr. Cleveland has given Senators to understand that he is not in a particularly deferential frame of mind toward them. And so the Senate understands the President. They don't seem to mind it as yet; what they will think or do later on is a question of time. which begins to grow interesting.

The Newspaper Man.

My son, I don't know if your youthful conception, Has breadth in the scope of its nebulous plan; To wield comprehension of that one exception To workaday mortals, the newspaper man. But if you'll agree to a feeble description From one of their number, Pil do what I can, To blend in the way of a little prescription. The mixture that's known as a newspaper man!

Take a brain that is steeped in solution of knowledge, Most varied and picturesque under the sun; Then add just a pinch of the sait of the college, A flavor of wit and a suppose of fun. For a reliab. Bohemian sauce is the caper. a mind that will stretch from Beersheba t

In fancy or fact, when it comes to 'the paper,' Or touches the heart of the newspaper man !

To a memory that clutches the Verlest trifle, And a hand that is tireless when work's to be done Add an eye that is quick as the flash of a ride.
And keen as the eagle that fles to the sun. Take strength, and endurance, and loyal devotion, add all the grit and the courage you can To the heart that's as big and as deep as the ocean: A hundred to one on the newspaper man :

With a brew of ideas that, seething and boiling. Bun out into moulds that are models for men; and a censeless encounter with planning and toiling Add the honey of friendship, the dew of affection, And the aprit de corps that gets down to hard pan And pasts in your hat the whole mortal coil As the regular stock of the newspaper man !"

JOHN J. GORMLY.

PAUNCEFORE BECOMES DEAN. Received by President Cleveland as Ambas-

WARHINGTON, April 11.-Sir Julian Pauncefote, became dean of the diplomatic corps this afternoon, by virtue of his reception by Britain. As Sir Julian is the first Ambassador from any country to the United States, the presentation of his papers to Mr. Cleveland vas made a function of more than usual coremony. Sir Julian, with the Hon, Michael Herbert and the other attaches of the British Embassy met Secretary Gresbam at the State Department shortly before 3 o'clock. All the British representatives were in court uniform. Sir Julian's coat being of velvet, elaborately trimmed with gold lace. At 3 o'clock the party proceeded to the White House and at once

went to the Blue Room. Besides Secretary Gresham and the Britons. Assistant Secretary Quincy and Second Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department were present. When the President entered the room Sir Julian stepped forward, and presenting his credentials, said:

senting his credentials, said:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the Queen, my august sovereign, accrediting me as her Ambassador to the United States of America. In raising her representative at Washington to the rank of an Ambassador, an act which has met at your hands with gracious and friendly reciprocity, her Majesty has manifested her constant desire to draw more closely together the bonds which happily unite the two countries.

tries.
"It has been my privilege to serve her Majesty for several years as Minister Pleni-"It has been my privilege to serve her Majesty for several vonrs as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and I venture to tender my grateful acknowledgments for the courteous consideration and kindness which, during the whole of that period, have been extended to me in the discharge of my important functions. In the higher office of Ambassador I hope that the same indulgence may be accorded to me, and I beg to assure you that my utmost efforts will be devoted, as in the past, to the maintenance and improvement of the relations of friendship and good will, which I trust will never cease to subsist between the two countries.

"On the auspirious occasion of your being called upon once more to fill the exalted office of President of the United States, permit me, sir, respectfully to offer you my sincere wishes for your personal welfare and for the continued prosperity of the great nation whose mighty interests have been committed to your charge."

tinued prosperity of the great nation whose mighty interests have been committed to your charge."

In reply the President said:

"Mr. Ambassador, it affords me sincere pleasure to receive from your hand the letter of her Britannic Majesty accrediting you as her Ambassador to the United States of America. On behalf of our Government and people I desire to express the satisfaction with which we interpret the action of her Majesty in conferring upon her representative at our capital the highest rank known to the diplomatic intercourse of nations as a marked proof of the friendly consideration that tends to draw into the closest amity two peoples having common ties of blood, of speech, and of history. That we fully appreciate and cordinally reciprocate this action of her Majesty is already demonstrated by the prompt elevation of the mission of the United States in England to the same dignity with which yours is invested.

"The esteem you have so deservedly won during your residence here as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the agreeable associations it has been the privilege of the officers of this Government to cultivate with you, furnish a pleige that in your new capacity you will in the future, no less than you have in the past, efficiently promote the important interests of the two countries; and I beg to assure you that at all times you will be met with our earnest cooperation toward strengthening and perpetuating the mutual national friendship now happily existing.

"Desiring you to convey to her Majesty, the Queen, in my name and in behalf of the people of the United States, our heartfelt wishes for her Majesty's welfare, and for the continued prosperity and peace of the British people, I offer to you, Mr. Ambassador, my hearty personal congratulations."

A NEW BIBLE,

A NEW BIBLE.

Missionary Bingham's Translation in the Language of the Glibert Islanders,

The first Bible in the language of the Gilbert Islunders was printed yesterday in the press rooms of the American Bible Society, in the Bible House. The publication marks the end of thirty-four years of labor on the part of the Rev. Hiram Bingham, who has been a missionary on the Islands. Several friends of the missionary gathered

in the composing room yesterday morning and listened to Mr. Bingham as he told of the work of his lifetime. His father, Hiram Bingham, was a missionary before him, Mr. Bingham himself baying been born in Honolulu ham himself baving been born in Honolulu sixty-two years ago. He was graduated from Yale College in 1853, and in 1856 began his labora on the Gilbert Island group, which is 2500 miles to the southwest of the Sandwich Islands, being on the line of the equator. Three years afterward he undertook to reduce to writing the hitherto unwritten language of the natives, and began the work of translating the New Testament. Il health forced him to suspend his labor, and it was not until April 11, 1873, that he finished the New Testament. On April 11, 1870, three years ago yesterday, he found himself at the last verse of the Old Testament. He then came to America and on May 12, 1892, but the manuscript into the lands of Dr. Gilman, the Secretary of the Bible Society, to be printed. On June 11 he received the first proof, and in this city, with his wife, he began the proof reading ten months ago. To read the proof of the last verse of the last chapter of Revelations, and thus to end his task, was the purpose of yesterday's ceremony. Mr. Bingham stood in the centre of his circle of friends among the jonds of the world, where the Seriptures are set in 242 different languages. The concluding verse was put in type, a proof was taken, a slight correction was made, and Mr. Bingham read the verse along in the Gilbert Island tongue. Superintendent Thempson then led the way to the pressroom, and another foreign Bible was added to the list printed by the American Bible Society. In the afternoon several volumes were bound and presented as souvenirs of the occasion. The book contains 937 pages. sixty-two years ago. He was graduated from The Question is Whether the Yucht Dam-

CHICAGO'S BIG FAIR

Boomed by Mrs. Sherwood Before Fashion able People in the Walders

A large and fashionable audience filled the beautiful ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf yesterday afternoon and listened to Mrs. Sherwood's paper on "What I Learned at Chirago." Mrs. Sherwood was warmly received. and she greeted her friends with a graceful compliment on the pleasing effect of their fair presence in combination with the lovely room. commented on her own enthusiasm over

She commented on her own enthusiasm over the Fair, promised not to tax them with statistics, and said: "I advise you all to go, itsitics, and said: "I advise you all to go, itsitics, and said: "I advise you all to go, itsitics, and said: "I advise you all to go, itsitics, and said: "I advise you from Chicagoans is, "Do convince New Yorkers that we are not so fond of the almighty deliar as the newspapers would have them believe."

Mrs. Sherwood then seated herself by a table profusely decorated with red roses and read in a delightful manner an interesting and graphic describition of the Fair grounds, the buildings, and many of the advantages and comforts to be offered to all strangers within the gates of the Windy City. She expressed herself as qualified to say that "this Fair will be twice as well worth seeing as the Paris Exposition." commended everything, including the water, culogized the women for all they have done to make their part of the enterprise successful, praised the homes and hospitality of Chicago people and seemingly left her auditors. of Chicago people, and seemingly left her audi once under the impression that to miss the Fair will be an irremediable loss.

The Sallors' Parade-A Voice from the Militia Ranks.

To the Epiron or Tox Sex-Sire For seven years I mave been unable to see a military parade in the cit of New York owing to the fact that I am an enlisted man, but with thousands of others of the proposed es-cort to the visiting scamen-infantry I am especially anxious to witness the latter's marching, act sp. &c. and I therefore only your all that the military authorities may order that a lane he formed by local bodies through which the visitors may pass upon occasion of proposed shore parade the latter part of this faonth. New York, April 8, 1895.

We would assist our militia friends gladly. but the programme as yet doesn't include a shore parado as THE SUN suggested, and as once was determined upon. The foreigners' Captains say that when their far-travelled sailors come on shore in this port too many of them come to stay. They desert. Their ham mocks know them not again, and the beat to action smites not their ears thereafter

We suggest again, in the interest of so unique a show, that perhaps our correspondent has solved the problem. Let the foreigners come ashore. Then we'll put them under arrest, guard them carefully withfour militia and police, and agree, after they have marched over the route of the procession, to hand them back again to the flags from which they came. What could be fairer than that?

The personal discomfort and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections. -4%:

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD'S WILL

He Left \$1,350,000-A Sunday Clause About His Newspaper and His Stages, The will of Elliott P. Shepard was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed July 15, 1801, with Lawyer William Irwin, Robert C. Alexander of 42 Fast Eleventh street, and James Simister of 400 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, for witnesses. The executors are the widow, Margaret Louisa Vanderbill Shepard; the testator's brother, Augustus Dennis Shepard, and his son, Elliott bitch Shepard, Jr., when he shall become of a e. The Union Trust Company is named as trustee should all the others retire. In petitioning for the pro-bate, Augustus D. Shepard fixed the really at \$950,000 and the personalty at \$500,000,

The public bequests are as follows:

One hundred thousand dollars to the trustees of the Prestytery of New York for the school role of mand evenge test purposes and objects of the first trusters. First their and dollars three in the same trusters are appended by school as such as the same trusters as a large school of Jeens, the same trusters are such as the same The public bequests are as follows:

at Tarang, Asia Mimer, a body corporate under any of virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

He gives his widow, in lieu of davier, all his real estate for life, and bequeaths to her adhis household effects, horses, carriages, and stable furniture. To his lighther, Augustus Dennis Shepard, he gives \$5...X.

He turns his residuary estate into a trust, of which his to be divided into as many parts as he has children. Fire children survice him Mrs. Maria Louisa Schieffelin, Pdith, Allos Editott Fitch, and Marguerite Shepard. All except Mrs. Schieffelin are under age. Each child is to have the income for life of one target for the trust fund. The principal goes to such child's issue unless the child otherwise disposes of the principal by will. Elliott Fitch Shepard, Jr., is not to act as trustee of his portion of the trust estate. The other trustees must look after his life estate in the fund. The will says:

I breely authorize my said executors and trustees and their survivor and successor to retain as parts of the trust funds the interest and shares of much I shall de possessed of in the following erroratols, namely:

The Natl and Experie Publishing Company, the New York and the land of the property of the Natl and Experie Publishing Company, the New York and States Publishing Company, the New York Publishing Company

shall die possessed of in the tonowing corporation, namely:
The Mail and Experse Publishing Company, the New York Express Company, and the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. Limited, in all of which I now have a controlling interest, so long as said corporations shall not be operated on the first day of the west, known as the Lord's day, or Sunday, or the Sabbarn day, by the publication of any paner on said day, or my the running of stages or vehicles on the said day for hire.

hire.

And I hereby request my said trasters and their survivor and successor that in case they or it whall sell or dispose of the interest or shares I may hold in any of dispose of the interest or shares I may hold in any of dispose of the interest or shares I may hold in any of dispose of the interest or shares I may hold in any of the condition that the purchaser shall not operate such corporation or corporations, not permit such experience poration or corporations to be operated, on the said cabbatt day for the publication of a newspaper or the traffic of transportation.

trame of transportation.

The trustees have power to sell any part or the whole of the trust property and reinvest the proceeds in the same class of securities as the may leave the trust property invested in or in the first mortrage bonds of any railroad in the United States controlled by his brother either brothers. The brother securities as the law of the State of New York makes it lawful to invest trust funds in. The citations are returnable on May 3.

VERY LIKE STEALING.

Another Instance of Collector Alexander's Peculiar Way of Doing Business Matters are growing daily more unpleasant

for Collector John V. Alexander, who, with his partners, City Marshal Salmon and Deputy l'etersen, is now in Jefferson Market prison awaiting examination on several charges arising from their methods of seizing property for the purpose of extorting money. Yesterday Joseph Haight of 210 East Fifteenth street told Justice Grady that he believed some of his property to be in Alexander's possession. Some months ago Mr. Haight gave a mortgage on certain property, but arranged with the mortgager not to foreclose. Hearing that he was about to foreclose Mr. Haight got an injunction from Judge McAdam restraining all people from interfering with his property until certain disputed points regarding the mortgage were settled. Notwithstanding this, Alexander foreclosed the mortgage, taking away the property covered by the mortgage and also some property that was not included. The property was sold by auction. When Mr. Haight, who had received no notice of the sale, went to the auctioneer refused to let Mr. Haight look at his books. Mr. Haight learned, however, that certain silverware and paintings, not included in the mortgaged property, had not been sold by the auctioneer. More recently he learned things which hed him to suspect that Alexander had the missing articles at his house, 345 East Fourteenth street.

A search warrant was issued yesterday at Mr. Haight's request and Court Officer Albertus Wood went to Alexander's house with Mr. Haight, who identified ten pieces of silverware and three paintings which were in the house as the stolen property. The articles were taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

The oil paintings are: "The Orgest Girt." junction from Judge McAdam restraining all

were taken to Jefferson Market Court yester-day.

The oil paintings are: "The Orgent Girl," valued at \$150: "Morning in the Adiron-dacks," by Sonntag, valued at \$185, and a landscape, valued at \$85. The silverware is valued at \$500. For the larceny of this, if proved against him, Alexander may be sen-tenced to ten years in State prison, as it is larceny in the first degree.

Yesterday morning Joseph Finnerty of 500 West Twenty-seventh street, who was on the ball bond of Alexander and Salmon, was ar-raigned on a charge of intoxication in Jeffer-son Market Court, and Justice Grady let him go with a lecture.

YACHTSMAN COLT AGROUND.

aged Him or He the Yacht, Arthur B. Claffin, one of the two sons of the founder of the Cladin dry goods firm, has brought action in the Supreme Court to recover \$7,400 from Caldwell H. Colt of the New York Yacht Club for damage alleged to have been done to Claffin's steam yacht Puzzie. In October, 1889, Claffin chartered the yacht to Colt for four months from Nov. 1, 1859, for a arules to and about Florids. The yacht was to be returned to Brunswick, Ga., from which

to be returned to Brunswick, Ga., from which place it started. Claffin says that Colt ran her aground, scrained her hull and sides, injured her furniture and machinery, and abandoned her at Punta Rosa, on the west coast of Florida. Included in his claim is a charge for bringing the yacht back to Brunswick.

Colt declares that, contrary to the assurance of Claffin, the yacht was unseaworthy. She was strained, and leaked because she labored heavily through a sea. He denies that he ran her aground or that he abandoned her wilduly. He would have returned her to Brunswick, he avers, if he could have got a crew who would risk their lives on the return vorage.

Through his counsel, Robert H. Griffin, he has put in counter claims. He wants \$2,000 paid to Claffin on the charter, \$700 paid for another yacht to complete the voyage, and \$2,800 spent in repairs to the yacht and machinery.

At the request of Mr. Colt, Justice Barrett of

At the request of Mr. Colt, Justice Barrett of At the request of Mr. Colt, Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered a com-mission to issue to E. Q. Locke at Key West to take the evidence of Charles St. John, Henry T. Jerman, Bradish W. Johnson, and John A. Williams.

THOSE BROOKLYN FRANCHISES. Mayor Boody Will Probably Veto the Aldermen's Giffs to Baliroads.

It is expected that Mayor Boody will vete the three resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on Monday, by a vote of 13 to 5, giving away some valuable railroad franchises to the Nassau Company, the Kings County Company, and the City Company, bet which the latter a few months ago offered the city \$250,000. To pass the resolutions one city \$250,000. To pass the resolutions over the Mayor's veto a two-thirds vote will be required, but this some members of the Board think will be forthcoming. The Mayor has always declared that the city should get a reasonable amount for all railroad and other franchises, and he also had a bill sent to the city by all the railroad corporations each year of a certain amount of their lot earnings. This bill, however, is not have to become a law.

Mr. Flynn, who is at the head of the law and that these companies were virtually one and the same; that the Nassau was capitalized \$40.00,000; that it was not a paper of manual.

\$4,000,000; that it was not a paper contany, and that contracts had been given out to be gin the construction of the roads within twen-ty days after the franchises had become opera-

RAISED FROM \$50 TO \$200. Storekeepers' Licenses to Cost as Much as

Saloons After May 15.

Having reason to believe that stores whose licenses do not allow drinking on the premises are doing a saloon business, the I veise Commissioners decided yesterday that the fees for storekeepers' licenses to sell liquors, wine. storekeepers' licenses to sell liquors, with and beer not to be drunk or the premises shall be \$200 n and after May 15. No increase in the presset number of storekeepers' licenses is to be permitted, and a sto ekeeper's licenses is not to be lesued to a new place except on the surrender of an existing license, New storekeepers' licenses granted before May low will cost \$200. Storekeepers have heretofore paid but \$50 for licenses when their saiss have not exceeded \$2,500 a year.